

CLAIMS

1. A thin meshy porous body characterized in that front and rear faces of a thin plate member are embossed so that concave and convex portions of a conical shape are opposite to each other, and an opening is formed in a tip end of each of said convex portions in at least one face.
2. A thin meshy porous body according to claim 1, wherein a thickness of the plate member is 10 to 50  $\mu\text{m}$ , said concave and convex portions are formed into a quadrangular pyramidal shape, said openings are formed into a substantially square shape, a longitudinal length of said openings is 360 to 510  $\mu\text{m}$ , a lateral length is 365 to 510  $\mu\text{m}$ , and the opening ratio is 45 to 60%.
3. A method of manufacturing a thin meshy porous body, characterized in that a thin plate member is passed between a pair of embossing rolls which are rotated in opposite directions in a state where many conical projections formed on surfaces of said rolls are engaged with each other, to emboss front and rear faces of said plate member so that conical concave and convex portions are opposite to each other, and at the same time an opening is formed in a tip end of each of said convex portions in at least one face.
4. A method of manufacturing a thin meshy porous body according to claim 3, wherein said conical projections are formed into a quadrangular pyramidal shape, a thickness of the plate

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FOOTNOTES

member is 10 to 50  $\mu\text{m}$ , said concave and convex portions are formed into a quadrangular pyramidal shape, said openings are formed into a substantially square shape, a longitudinal length of said openings is 360 to 510  $\mu\text{m}$ , a lateral length is 5 365 to 510  $\mu\text{m}$ , and the opening ratio is 45 to 60%.

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